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THE BUR, New York City.

Sub-Cellar Transit.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners has seen sitting in this town this week listening to propositions in regard to lighting and ventilating the Fourth avenue tunnel of the New York Central and Hudson River Rallroad. The accident for which the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford read have been indicted has naturally ed the attention of the public and of silroad managers and experts to the consideration of the best means of lighting and ventilating tunnels, but the opinions of the teer witnesses who have appeared be-

iere the Ratiroad Commissioners merely dislose a puzzling discord of opinion. The comotive engineers of the Central approve dditional ventilation, but they are opposed to any change in the system of lighting. It mey be urged that they are consciously or ly influenced by a desire to up hold the management, but this objection will net lie. Nobody can have a greater interest then they in having travel through the tunnel made as safe as it can be made. Their opinions may be said to be backed by their lives, and to ordinary common sens their assertion that the darker the tunnel is the better they can see the signals, seems entirely reasonable. The electric light manfacturers, however, are naturally of the pointon that the tunnel would be a good deal safer if it were lighted with search lights or other powerful electric lights.

In regard to the ventilation of the tunne the plans are numerous enough to make it evident that the question cannot be answered easily. One man proposes the closing of all the openings in the tunnel and a system of rotary fans continually exhausting the air in the tunnel and discharging it through the towers. Another would drive compressed air at high pressure into the tunnel. An expert on ventilation would have the tunnel made into four closed tunnels or opened entirely, surely an accommodating alternative of plans. Another engineer is in favor of using a patent injector and ejector, which would create a current in the crown of the tunnel and so carry off the smoke and steam. One ingenious gentleman would drive away fog, dust, and smoke by means of "a periodical shower bath from longitu-

The remedy for the discomforts and dangers of a tunnel still seems far to seek Perhaps the originators of the plan for subterraneous rapid transit have not considered sufficiently how great those discomforts are. The danger is a comparatively small quantity, but still important. The discomfort is a great and apparently a constant quantity. A ride through even a short tunnel in the gloom and fog of a winter morning is bad enough, but it is at this season of the year that underground transit is most objectionable. Any citizen of New York who thinks that underground transit is a good thing should take a short object lesson. He might go over to Hoboken, for instance, and take a ride through the short but by no means sweet tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. He will then take his choice between heat or smoke and steam, and he will probably get more of both than he needs. If he doesn't shut his window he will be regarded as a nulsance by his neighbors. If he does, he will swelter and steam. The tunnel is a short one, but it is long enough to let his imagination summon up the clammy, unwholesome, stuffy, and melancholy sensations that a few minutes in a tunnel will produce. Sleeping in cel lars is not regarded with favor by sanitary authorities, and a trip through the subcellars of Broadway would not be as attractive in reality as it looks in the plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

It will readily be admitted that the New York Central tunnel in Park avenue, lighted and ventilated as it is to-day, is the best example of a railway tunnel to be found, so far as the comfort and convenience of passengers is concerned. And yet it is not too much to say that all the real estate in Westchester county and for a distance beyond would advance 50 per cent. in value if the same tunnel were abolished and a viaduct road substituted in its place. We hear even now the robustuous amen of the noble army

Peary's Arctic Journey.

Lieut. PEARY and his party will sail from this city to-day for north Greenland. They are likely to reach Whale Sound rather earlier than most of the expeditions to those waters. No obsticles have ever been encountered to prevent a well-equipped vessel from reaching Whale Sound, and with fair fortune the party will probably arrive at the site of their winter quarters about the 15th to the 20th of July. The GREELY party reached Littleton Island, further north, on Aug. 2, only twenty-six days from St. Johns. BAPPIN, who was the first explorer in this region, arrive 1 at Smith Sound earlier in the season than any of his successors except the rescuers of the GREELY expedition.

As an American is about to introduce i new idea in north Greenland exploration, it was perhaps particularly appropriate that Whale Sound, which is to be his base of operations, was discovered by BAFFIN on July during his memorable voyage of 1616. Passing through this Sound, whose name was suggested to BAFFIN by the many whales he saw there, Lleut. PRARY will probably erect the house in which he will apend the coming winter at the deep indentation on the northern shore, near the entrance to Ingloslold Gulf. This shore, as shown on Hates's chart, is Lordered by mountains, and if PEARY is able to realize his hopes he will climb one of these giant hills, carrying his sledges and loads on the backs of the party, and step from near its top to the surface of the great ice plateau which is to be his hishway to the far north. It was ta this way that he reached the inner ice in south Greenland, thus avoiding the chasms and ragged lee that have used up several explorers and destroyed their sledges before they attained the lee plain.

Almost within sight of Whale Sound are the waters where the Protous was crushed in the pack, and where KANE and HAYES hattled inch by inch with the lee to gain some vantage ground for an advance to new discoveries. Pears will at least be spared this dangerous and trying phase of Arctic effort. The level ice plain, not the treacherous lee-packed sea; is to be his highway. It matters not how deep the snow, for he is an experienced snow traveller, and snowshees are of the first importance in his enterprise.

"I regard this deep, soft snow, which stopped Nondenskjöld." he writes, "not as a bête noir, but as the perfection of roads." In the little cabin which will shelter his

party next winter, about 120 days of darkness or twilight will be spent. Their friends at home may think of them then with coniderable confidence as passing the long winter night under fairly comfortable conditions. Everything which past Arctic experience suggests as contributing to com-fort and safety, has been included in the equipment. The party will have plenty of fresh meat, for game abounds along that coast, and the hunters will lay in a supply in the fall. Only a little way further north HAYES'S sportsmen in October shot seventy four reindeer, twenty-one foxes, twelve hares, and a seal, besides a large number of geese and other aquatic birds. Lieut. PEARY has a most encouraging prospect for an abundant commissariat, and the chances are the long Arctic night will not be a cheerless and unhappy period. With plenty of food, clothing, and books, and abundant opportunities for exercise in a particularly bracing atmosphere, it will be surprising if these young and vigorous people do not hail the rising sun next spring in abundant health and spirits, and eager to enter upon the arduous work before them. That was the experience of the HATES party, who passed the winter at Port Foulke under somewhat similar conditions.

The party will not be wholly cut off from their kind. Their winter house will be midway on that part of the coast which is inhabited by the Arctic highlanders. We shall be glad to hear again of these simple, harmless people, who have shown many a kindness to explorers. It is not unlikely that KANE's party would have perished during their two winters in Smith Sound if they had not now and then obtained bear meat, seal, and walrus from the good-natured natives seventy miles south of their ice-imprisoned brig. There is reason to believe that Lieut, PEARY will have opportunities to collect more accurate and exhaustive information about these Smith Sound Eskimos than our present Arc tie literature contains.

The main purpose of Lieut, PEART's enterprise has already been well discussed While it is useless to speculate upon the chances of his being able to reach and map the extreme north coast of Greenland, using the inland ice as a highway, it may be said that the idea he originated has commended itself to men whose opinions are entitled to respect. The enthusiastic explorer himself does not underrate the arduous nature of his task. Even if Greenland extends only a little way beyond Lockwood's furthest point, PEARY has before him a round trip journey of about 1,200 miles. Just as NANsex travelled, now over a hard crust, and then through deep, soft snow, PEARY is likely at times to find sledge hauling very hard work. Gen. GREELY believes that the inlandice is not coterminous with the north coast of Greenland; and if this theory is correct. PEARY will hardly be able to reach the north coast by the route he proposes, for he and his comrades could not travel far overland packing their provisions on their backs. At any rate, if defeated in his main purpose, he will perhaps be able to follow the ice edge east to the east coast, and completely determine the northern extension of the great ice cap of Greenland.

While PEARY's proposed attempt, like all Arctic enterprises, is experimental and problematical, it is certain that his scheme eliminates the gravest sources of danger and causes of defeat that have confronted all previous expeditions to north Greenland. Whether or not his enterprise is completely successful, it is believed he will return with additions to knowledge that will be welcomed by men of science and will repay his enthusiastic and untiring labors. His coun trymen appreciate the high qualities that Lieut. PEARY brings to his great undertaking. They will follow his enterprise with sympathetic interest, and will hope that this able and modest young man may win the laurels as an Arctic explorer which, there is no doubt, his efforts will merit, whether fortune smiles on him or not.

After the sledging campaign is over. Lieut. PEARY and his party will probably return to the south Greenland settlements in their boats. It is a long and an unpleasant journey, but has been successfully accomplished by all who have undertaken it, from Kane to GARLINGTON.

The Colored Theologians Undisturbed

The colored Methodists of this neighborhood closed their Annual Conference at Brooklyn on Tuesday, the same day when the General Assembly of the Presbyterians was brought to an end at Detroit. No theo logical controversy disturbed their deliberations, the brethren being of one mind as to doctrine, the authority and interpretation of Scripture, and all that pertains to orthodoxy.

This harmony was not due to indifference as to the great questions of theology now under discussion. The colored theologians, philosophers, and metaphysicians, have wrestled with these problems in their quar terly review and in private debate. Such profound subjects have a peculiar attraction for the African Intellect. They like to get to the bottom of things, and the deeper down the bottom lies the more eager they are to reach it. Accordingly, instead of treating the superficial symptoms of the prevalent theological disease, they have searched for its deep-scated and hidden cause; and the reason why their minds are at rest, while other theologians are in painful perplexity, is that they are satisfied that they have probed to the very source of the maindy.

The whole trouble, as explained by one of the colored metaphysicians, comes from the modern scientific theory that mind and matter are one. Such a theory, he contends, is fatal to theology. If the soul of man is not an entity independent of the body, he argues, the Biblical account of the creation is false, a mere fiction, and huma i science has overmastered the Bible. Instead of man's possessing an immortal soul breathed into ADAM by God Himsel', he is merely a machine, and his soul is only a function of his brain and nerves. Of course, proceeds this colored philosopher and metaphysician, such a theory knocks the bottom out of theology, and the first necessity of the Church is to explode it. His own method of explosion is a square denial of its truth. He refuses even to argue the question with the scientific qubelievers, saying that GoD has explained the matter differently in the Biblical story of the creation, and that religion would not be religion if it did not rest on faith. and if the subjects of religious belief were capable of scientific demonstration. If they were thus demonstrable, they would be known not believed. Therefore he oppose to science his simple faith in revelation. Prove what you please," he declares in substance, "and I shall believe, all the same." In religion the weak confound the mighty, and childlike faith is invincible against the assaults of the reason and scholarship of man.

That is the sentiment of the colored then logians generally; and as they refuse to argue with science they are not in danger of being tripped up by it. They will make no | of their own lauguage and of its literature comprome; and no admissions. Prof. and traditions. Buiggs may conclude as the result of his

studies of the Hebrew language and literature, that the boks of the Bible are made up n great part of Jewish traditions recorded by inknown and fallible writers; but what is that to them? They believe in the Bible, not in his erudite investigation. Dr. PARKHURST may denounce many of the Psaims as wicked; but what do they care for what he says when they believe that DAVID wrote the Psalms by direct inspiration from Gop, the supreme source of truth and goodness? The new school of Biblical crities may prove to he satisfaction of infidel philologists that the books of DANIEL and Isalan consist of contributions of unknown authorship made at different and long-separated periods of time, thus destroying their prophetic force; but what care the colored theologians? What they believe cannot be proved, and for that very reason they believe it.

Their faith, therefore, stands unshakable before modern science and scholarship. The more it is disproved by human reason the more they glory in it. They believe that the Bible came from God, and that, consequently, it must be true, whatever Prof.

Butges may have concluded. Hence they are sa'e from theological disurbance. Their attention is not diverted from spiritual meditations by the necessity of conducting any hunt for heresy. They do not assume to find fault with eternal punishment, and to shut up the gates of hell; for they would not dare to criticise the Divine governnent as if it were dependent on popular suffrage. Whether 43,200 souls drop into the lake of fire every day, as Dr. Swith computed is the least number sent thither by the WestminsterConfession,or whether the numser is less or greater, they believe in hell and hell fire, all the same, leaving to GoD to determine the extent of the reprobation.

This is the explanation of the barmony and unconcern prevailing among the colored theologians at their Brooklyn Conterence.

Gerard on Titles.

We agree with the Board of Education that it is better for a woman whose name is SARAH not to write it SALLIE, or whose name is MARGARET not to write it MAGGIR. or whose name is MARY not to write it MOLLIE. Indeed, we have expressed ourselves frequently to that effect; but we think the learned Board makes itself ridiculous when it refuses to grant excuses to teachers for absence because the foolish young things choose to sign their names in the objectionable fashion which we have mentioned, instead of adopting the plainer, omelier, and correct way.

If the teachers choose to call themselves by the first names they like best, in applying for leaves of absence, we do not see what difference it makes to the Board of Education, so long as there is no doubt about the identity of the fair applicants. Commissioner GERARD at Wednesday's meeting of the Board declared that "it takes away from the dignity of the teacher to have her name appear in official communications in this ridiculous fashion. So also he might have said that it takes away from the dignity of a man whose name is JAMES to be called JIMMY, or CHARLES to be called CHARLIE, or JOHN to be called JACK; but it is a mistake to insist always upon the most dignified possible appellation. Would Mr. GERARD say JOHN CADE instead of JACK CADE?

We believe, however, that one precedent may be cited in justification of the course adopted by the Board of Education. The original name of our State Librarian at Albany was MELVILLE DEWEY. About the time he came from New England to be Librarian at Columbia College, he took to phonetic spelling, and wrote his name MELVIL DUI. We have been informed on good authority that the trustees of Columhis although willing that he should drop the two letters which were not sounded at the end of his Christian name, were unable to stand Dur, and insisted as a condition precedent to his admission upon their pay roll that he should resume the original DEWEY. Thus we see that the way in which a person's name is written may be deemed importance by the highest educational institutions in the land.

The Commissioner who is responsible for the vote of the Board of Education is the author of a well-known legal text book called GERARD on Titles to Real Estate. He evidently aspires to be regarded as authority also on the titles of young women.

The German Theatre in New York.

The perplexities which seem incident to the management of a German theatre in New York, reach a sort of annual crisis early in June. This year the meeting of patrons and creditors was rather more stormy than is the rule. The German, or Amberg Theatre, as it is called in Irving place, is under the control of a syndicate composed of three gentlemen, WILLIAM STEINWAY, WILLIAM H. JACKSON, and JOHN WEBER, who, to secure the repayment of various loans and advances for the establishment and maintenance of this playhouse, hold a claim on the lease, fixtures, costumes, and stage property for \$75,000. This sum represents the net losses incurred since the opening of the theatre on Dec 1 1888 and was to be repaid to the creditors by the energetic and industrious manager of the establishment, Mr. Gustav

AMBERO, in three yearly installments of

\$25,000. All of these annual payments are in

default, and there is an additional debt of

\$12,000 for rent and taxes, besides various Under these circumstances it was decided on Thursday to form a new syndicate of prominent and public-spirited German-American cit zens for the future maintenance of AMBERG's as a German theatre. These gentlemen, so it is stated, feel unwilling to lose both the German opera and the German theatre. About \$49,000 has airendy been subscribed, and among the subscribers are OSWALD OTTENDORFER, GROLGE EHRET, THEODORE ! HAVEMEYER, EDWARD UHL, WILLIAM STEINWAY, and JACOB H. SCHIFF. The syndicate will conduct the theatre, retaining Mr. AMBERG as manager on a salary. The house will open in September, and there will be no lowering of its old a andard of meritorious and diversified performances of operas and plays

in the German language.

That conspicuous citizens should be willing, in order to maintain a German theatre in this city, to make generous contributions to what seems to be merely a fund to repay debts and losses, is highly creditable to their patriotic impulses and public spirit. It may seem to many persons a remarkable thing that with a German and German-American population in this town of 500,000-larger than the population of Hamburg, Breslau, Munich, or Dresden, Leipzig, Bremen, Cologne, or Frankfort- an establishment dedicated to the German drama should not be entirely self-sustaining, after many years of toil and trial. The German-Americans are a very prominent element of the city's population, active in all gainful industries, cheery and sociable, music loving, tond of ninusement after business hours, and proud

But their failure to support a distinctively

German playlouse is no reproach to their liberality. On the contrary, it marks a tenency repeatedly displayed in similar cases in the past. For years, our French citizens, at a large expense, which fell upon a fer persons more opulent or more patriotic than the others, maintained regularly a French theatre in this city, first on Broadway and afterward in Fourteenth street. It was opened to the public on May 26, 1866, with many indications of success. But the project languished, there was a dearth of public support, and ultimately the French theatre had to be abandoned. It was so, too, with the Italian theatre, which was sustained by a few wealthy members of the rapidly increasing Italian colony here. That flickered for a time in West Forty-second street. Indeed, every effort for many years past to establish a theatre in New York deroted to performances in a language foreign to our own has invariably failed, and for the very simplest of simple reasons.

The progressive portion of the foreign population in New York, German, French, Italian, Swedish, Spanish, it makes no difference which, aims to become Americanized, to learn and use English in current concerns, to adopt the usages prevalent here, and to leave behind abroad the traditions and restrictions of other lands in speech and custom. These progressive persons have no desire to contribute to the maintenance of a theatre primarily designed to perpetuate their oldcountry language and divisions. The unprogressive portion of the foreign-born population, upon whom the managers of theatres at which English is not used might otherwise rely, are as a rule not theatregoers. Accordingly no aid is to be had from them. Between the two the manager gets inadequate support, and his enterprise must therefore be maintained, if at all, by a few generous souls. When their support is

withdrawn the establishment collapses. That is why the only German theatre of this town has passed into the hands of a syndicate of guaranteeing patrons, a fate which has attended similar enterprises in the past, and which seems predestined to attend similar ventures in the future in New York.

The Webster Hall Democrats.

It is formally announced that after resting upon their arms a while in an attitude of armed watchfulness, the members of the New York or Voornin Democracy will meet in Webster Hall on June 15. Webster Hall also serves as a meeting place for the Republicans. On this occasion Mr. Mo-Apon of New Jersey will deliver a stirring address, and "the organization will declare itself on national, State, and municipal politics in a series of resolutions." This is to be the last meeting of the organization until after the summer vacation.

The New York Democracy worked effectively for the Democratic ticket in the last campaign. Its opportunities for extensive usefulness in the important contest which is approaching, are many and varied; but it is doubtful if the young organization will gain many recruits by listening to the oratory of ex-Congressmen, or by passing resolutions on "National, State, and municipal matters." Actions speak louder than words, and elections are not fought and won for the Democracy in this town by passing resolutions.

The position of the New York or VOORHIS Democracy ought by this time to be tolerably well-defined. In last year's contests It supported Democrats only. Its members labored earnestly and successfully for Democratic success. That fact is of more importance as indicating its aims and purposes than any June-bug resolutions.

But possibly the call to arms of the waiting warriors does not convey a comprehensive statement of what is really to be done on June 15. The true purpose of that gathering is probably not to take a holiday until after the summer vacation," but to inaugurate the business of political recruiting during the momentous midsummer months of July and August, when the seeds of the political harvest of November can be effectively sown. The New York Democracy has plenty of work ahead of it this year, in alding in the election of a Democratic Governor, preliminary to the choice of a Democratic President in 1892. It is highly improbable that it would begin the battle by passing resolutions and adjourning at the sound of the first gun.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, has some interesting observations concerning the Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Minister to Hayti. He has not resigned, but has applied for sixty days' leave, and is coming to Washington. He intends to remain in his present office, though the Herald perceives that the Administration would be glad to have him out of it, for the reason that he is not agreeable to the Haytian ruling classes.

The truth should not be forgotten that a colored Minister is not so satisfactory in a country of colored people as a white Minister. Mr. DougLass is a capable and accomplished man. and it would be a good plan if President HARmisox should send him as Minister to Austria. Italy or Portugal, and select some competent white man to represent this country in Hayth

A brother of Sir WILLIAM GORDON CUM-MING has been discovered in Maryland, where he has been living for many years in Carroll county. He does not believe that the plaintiff in the baccarat case was guilty of cheating, and suggests the curious and original theory that Sir WILLIAM inherited St. Vitus's dance from his mother, and "always had a fidgety way with his hands." When he played at cards he was constantly handling his chips," and this at asmodic twitching of the fingers may have seemed to his companions at Tranby Croit intentional, suspicious, and dishonest The theory is in many respects admirable. But surely a habit, so obvious and so annoying to any one with nerves, must have been well known to an intimate friend of ten years' standing like the Prince of Walks. It could hardly have escaped the notice of the lady who testified against him and to whom he had himself taught the game of baccarat. The ailment might of course have been spasmodic and severer a one time than another, most severe, perhaps. when the stakes were largest and the excitement greatest. If such is the case, it ought to be a warning to nervous people with itchin palms or twitching fingers, or with any such specialized form of St. Vitus's dance, to refrain from cards, or if he must play, to sui stitute poker for baccarat.

At Cambridge yesterday over twenty students were fined \$65 each for belonging to the Aipha Delta Phi Club. The reason was that Cambridge is a probibition town at present, and the club, when raided by the police, was found to possess a well-stocked wine cellar. like most other clubs. Half a gallon of spirits was also found at the rooms of the Zeta Psi Society. The fine was a severe, though doubtless a proper penalty for an offence against the local law, yet the offence may easily be regarded too seriously. With tew exceptions, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club is not among them, the social clubs at Harvard are essentially like social clubs in Boston and New York and conducted with as much propriety. For half a century the Porcellian Club has been noted for the excellence and extent of its wine cellars, but its members are not on that account more likely than other men to be

These clubs were founded before prohibition was dreamed of in Cambridge, and as neither human nature nor the nature of college mon is changed by legislation, it was natural that louis, at this paper.

the old customs should continue till foreibly suppressed, thibs of reputation have acted within a low rears, in the same way in Philadel phia, and probably in every other town or city where prohibition at any time has been the law That the students who were fined were not drinking men. in the general sense of the term is shown by the fact that among them were olue. The name of Harvard is not disgraced by this affair as it was by the wanton painting of John Harvard's statue, for nothing was done which is not done all over the country without sense of guilt by men otherwise irre proachable; and yet no law should be evaded with impunity.

Our jolly old friend, the Utica Observer accuses us of an "unflagging, but impotent effort to belittle CLEVELAND," We respectfully decline. We never undertook to belittle such a fat man. We only savised him that his safety and happiness required him to set about a serious effort to belittle himself. He took our advice, employed a competent specialist of this city, worked hard on the mountain climber, and sweated like a bull. In that way he belittled himself so that we suppose his weight must be fifty pounds less now than it was in the election of 1888. Let the Observer consider and apologine.

The Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL of Chicago is no longer a Senator in Congress, but his greatest work in that body is not forgotten. He believes that the problem of irrigating the arid lands can be settled by means of dynawill he thinks, deduce the gentle rain from beaven. He got Congress to appropriate \$2,000 for rain balloons and balloon rain, and he is going into the arid lands next week with some scientific persons from Washington to see the appropriation spent. He will take his mackinto raloshes, and confidently expects a wet June. He seems to be undertaking rather a perilous experiment. He may blow such a hole into the converted into a lake: but what can hold back a Chicago scientist bent upon demonstrating his theory? Still, Mr. Fanwell, must be care-ful not to stand in the rain. His health is so precious to the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Episcopal Church in Maine is said t have eaught the "ccclesiastical measles" that is epidemic in New York, but it is scarcely credible that the Rev. Dr. Asa Daliton of Portland is to be charged with heresy for assisting at the religious service of a non-episcopal church and for suggest ing in a sermon the possible redemption of the heathen who had never heard of Chris and persecution such charges by themselves would not support a conviction of heresy in the Episcopal Church, but that they should be seriously formulated is significant of the feverish passion of the High Church faction at the moment.

The charges against Dr. Dalton are not un ike those secretly insinuated against Dr. BROOKS, whose election was non-concurred in by the standing committee of the diocese of Maine; but in neither case do the opinions quoted involve fundamental matters of faith spontaneous optimistic promptings of every gentle and sympathetic heart, and though they might cause the rejection of a Bishop elect, they would not, therefore, justify the deposition of a priest of the Church.

The politeness of the French and English commanders at the battle of Fontency Was othing compared with the politeness of the Chilian insurgents in surrendering the Itata by request and just to oblige. The capture of uspected vessels would be a simple affair it the precedent set by the accommodating Chillans should be followed. The Captain of the pursuing cruiser would signal to the Captain of craft pursued: Will you be good enough to heave to? There are a few little points in international law we ought to settle, and I shall feel honored if you will go into port with me. Come aboard and bave a drick."

It must be admitted, however, that the Itata had a good deal of fun before consenting to re-turn to San Diego and the unsuspecting Marshal whose confidence she abused.

"For the first time in its history," sobs a Nebraska despatch, "a saloon license has been granted in Weeping Water." The cruicism of eographical nomenclature has seldem been displayed more wantonly.

The German Baptist Convention at Hagerstown listened yesterday to a report advising the brethren to be careful not to encourage the use of tobacco, and to another report advising the brethren to keep out of politics, and neither ask nor desire election to office. We rust that the Convention will be less austere than the committees that brought in these reports. To take away tobacco and office at once is slicing off a rather large share of Carolina finds that tobacco is a sovereign pansees and mighty handy thing to have in the house. The burning of it is much recommended as a deterrent of mosquitoes; and pelther to ask nor desire office is to be a Mugwump, an offence of which no good German Baptist will be guilty.

The poets who write on plants and flowers should learn something of botany and gardening. Here, for instance, is Mr. CLINTON SCOL-LARD, and a poet beyond the average he is, writing in Harper's Young People :

"When June has come, and all around The dandellous dot the ground."

All in tranquil ignorance that in this lattimes, in April always; and are gone before June, the dots must be very few and far apart,

At a ministerial conference in Boston last Monday Mrs. Julia Watth Howr, the Boston poe', made an address in which she dwelt upon the revival of religious faith throughout world in these times. She meintainthat faith is not failing, but is increas that religion has not been undermined, but is growing stronger. The c are not a few of the observers and thinkers of our age whose judgment is in acco.d with that of the Boston poet.

Cleveland Men Henr Things Drop.

From the Kew Haven Register (Den.). Washington, June 4.—The Cleveland men here apread dayed by the strength of the movement against the ex-President in his own party. To all appearances they had not even thought such an opposition possible.

Centimony of an Anti-Third Party Alliance Editor. From the Southern Alliance Farmer. We are yet to see the first genuine Alliance man who

vill support Cieveland if he is the Democratic no

Decidedly Good Newspaper Matter. Prom the Kantas City Times.

The first article was a detailed description of the visit Abraham Lincoln to Kansas in the winter of 1836

is not renerally known that Lincoln made the visit that he delivered a speech at Atchison on the day of John Brown's execution. Mr. Ingelle draws the facts from the historical material in Kansas and Tim Sur ib lebes the article as good newspaper matter. And the Alliance Brags of It!

ld merchants are going out of business all over Georgia The Napoleon of Chicken Thieves, From the Atlanta Journal.

Avouats. June 3.—Pive bullets were fired at a chicken thief before day this morning; three hit him, but did not penetrate. He is the worst chicken the fin Georgia. The Chief of Police says he will swear the negro has

From the Southern Allience Farmer.

Since the organization of the Farmers' Alliance many

The Sud Life of an Alliance Editor. From the Southern Alliance Farmer.

In the last ten days we counted 118 papers that have irrefed their guns, double-shotted with abuse and rid-

rioleu at least 10, 00.

THE ELEVATED AND THE BATTERY. Arguments for and Against the Occupancy

Another three hours' session of the Park Poard was devoted vesterday to the hearing on the proposal to remove the elevated railroad structure from Battery Park. Julien T. Davies made the argument that he made egislative committee at Albany in support of the tight of the Park Board to pern railroad occupancy of the Park, and said that he had never advanced the claim that the permit was not revokable. He emphasized the joint that the South Ferry terminus could not be reached by any

Ferry terminus could not be reached by any route not involving the use of the park. A new point that he raised was that the strip of land on which the structure is built is between the high-water nark before the made ground was filled in, and is free from the ostrictions in the conveyance of the rest of the property, that it can be used for no other than park purposes.

E. M. Dwight, who appeared for the citizens who favored the removal of the structure, took dismetrically opposite grounds on all the points Mr. Davies raised. John Jay Chapman, Charles B. Stover, Thomas Barrott, and J. Callanan all spoke with Mr. Dwight and against the railroad.

Commissioner Tappan figured that the rail-

Chirles B. Stover, Thomas Barrett, and I. J. Callanan all spoke with Mr. Dwight and against the railroad.

Commissioner Tappan flaured that the railroad structure took about one acre of the park's total of twenty-one, and he failed to see that my injury was done to the usefulness of the resort for the iscopic.

A great deal of argument on this phase of the question followed, and it was developed that the Hon. Orlando B. Potter recently committed himself to the statement that he would be willing to see an elevated railroad in Central Park to assist in the solution of the rapid transit question. Col. Lawson N. Fuller was very much pleased at this and said, with one of his Talmacerian smiles, that "He'll live to see it." adding urbanely to the kicking Callanan." And I hope that you will, 100."

Mr. Callanan's response was the presentation of a number of petitions in favor of the movement to compet the railroad to vacate, and they were put on file. For himself, he was willing that the railroads should not be disturbed if it was true that the South Ferry could not be reached in any other way. But this he did not believe. Both sides will be allowed until Thursday to submit briefs. The Aldermen's Committee on Railroads has decided to defer consideration of the resolution introduced by John Morris, drawn on the lines of the Hom. Timothy Dry Doiler Sullivan's till of last winter against the railroad in Battery Park, until the Park Board has come to a conclusion in the matter.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ABOUT TO MARRY. He will Wed Miss Georgie Kilbourne of Keokuk on June 18.

CHICAGO, June 5.—"I've a sufprise for you," was the greeting the head waiter at the Leland Hotel gave to Gen. John M. Schofield when the commander of the army of the United States sat down to breakfast this morning.

The General, who had not the slightest idea

that the news of his approaching marriage to Miss Georgie Kilbourne of Keckuk, Ia., had been made public, laughed and asked if it was war with Chili. The head walter handed him a newspaper which contained an announcement of the General's engagement, together with his picture and that of the lady. 'Ho, you rascal," said the General after he

"Ho, you rascal," said the General after he had glanced at the paper. "Well, I kept pretty quiet, didn't I? Somewhat strange for an old man like me to fall in love. Never mind, I am going to get married on June 18," and he slipped a half dollar into the waiter's palm.

"Sorry, but there is no use talking on this matter," said the General a little later to a reporter, "It is true that I am to be married, but I hardly expected it to get out."

Gen. Schoffeld afterward visited army headquariers, and smilingly admitted to Gen. Miles that the report that he was soon to be married was true. Gen. Miles smiled and remarked that Gen. Schoffeld would prove a loving and dutiful husband.

"Hurrah for Miss Kilbourne," said Capt. McCauley. "She will be our commanding officer."

Gen. and Mrs. Schoffeld will live in Washington until the General's retirement in 1893,

A Dispute of Italians,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: It is very seldon if over, that such a false, misleading and persicion mossition as the one signed. "A Tuscan," appears in a newspaper that is so justly noted as THE SUN for ac

ruracy and fairness.

Notwithstanding the signature it is very doubtful that any Italian able to read and write could be so deplorably and maliciously ignorant of his country's history a your correspondent shows himself to be. He speaks of the "Garibaldians from the north," while every one knows them to have been chiedy Sicilians. I, myself having the honor-to count several relatives in that in-trepid band He says Sicily did not produce Verdi, and a absurdly ignorant of the fact that it produced Bellint the father of dramatic music. Tasso is cited to suppor the argument that southern Italy could not produce a poet, when every callow schoolboy knows him as a native of the province of Naplea. "The Italian Government," he says, "has no use for southern Italians" (thereby imputing to it colorest ingratitude), while if he had read his Sux carefully he would have learned, from an admirable sketch therein some weeks ago on talian political leaders, that the most prominent among them are Italians from the south. Lastly, he re-proaches the Sicilians because they are descended from proudest claim to respect lies in the fact of their descen from that wonderful and cultured people, the ploneers of a civilization that rescued the rest of Europe from the barbaric ignorance which ensiaved that continen Let "Tuscan" reveal his identity, the editor is a liberty to give him my name, or place himself on record oon who huris cowardly and sectional insula to his countrymen while he desecrates the name of

Italian unity. A SICILIAN, BUT BONS THE LESS AN ITALIAN.

Poreign Notes of Beal Interest. There lately arrived at Nemel, a seaport town of Prussia, a bent, white-haired, and careworn man whose coming produced a sensation such as could not have been made by the appearance of any other living per-son. He was Gustav Gebhardt, who forty years and was a butcher in Memel, and was accused of having committed a double murler and was condemned to death. On the morning set for the execution his sell was found empty, and he could never be tracked. After some years a respectable citizen, when on the point of death, confessed to bis pastor that he was the murderer, and therefore that Ge'hardt was innocent. Advertisements of this news were inserted in all the native and foreign papers, summoring Gebhardt to return to Memel, but nothing was heard of him. At last, however, the facts reached his ear, and he came

back to bis home.

The "International Exhibition of Artistic Photographs" organized by the Vienna Club of Amateur Photographers, opened in May, was rigidly restricted to notographer, opened in May, was reliefy restricted to a high standard of excellence. The selection com-mittee, which consisted of eminent painters and sculp-tors of various nationalities, admitted 600 only out of 4.(** impressions offered. The Vienna journals frankly admit that the most valuable exhibits from an artistic point of view belong to British photographers. Next to the English photographers a foremost rank is occupied by an Italian lady, Countes: Loridana, and Wilhelm Freesen of Flensburg. Among the Vienna amaieurs are the Barons Albert and Nathaniel Rothschild. The patroness of the exhibition the Archduchers Maria Theresa, as well as the Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Towana and Count Eardi have exhibited ama'i instintaneous photographs which are excellent

The California Prone Crop a Patture. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

To Augusts, May 28.—The prime crop of Southern California will be a failure this year. The recent damp weather has affected, the crop so severely that it is all dropping from the trees, on ten acres at Pomone from which twenty eight tons were gathered last year there will not be over 1.00 pounds this season. The same state of affairs prevals wherever prunes are grown throughout Southern California.

Wasn't Fast, "How pale Miss Hicks got in that rainstorm we were caught out in: Do you suppose she was afraid of the Or, no. The ran got away with her color."

My Ship. From the Tonses Bled. I've a ship on the teasing sea.
I've a bark on the teasing sea.
I've a bark on the free enerous ii'e.
And the treege to i'that ship is dearer to me.
Than all of the word besid:
An' who of the same sea.
An' breeze from the me tic shore.
An' darking a sea on your thought ess glee,
Ering in sai, a sic bome once more. A hear could you ever know
I ow the dp of your waves at night.
A of the so return waves at night,
A of the so return waves as in y come and go,
and the sing of the night cut happing low,
biggites me with saright.
The ways is a value in grave,
The sur, is a bolling be 1.
A white white pa is in the foamy wave
And the wind is a functal kneit.

I dream that my ship goes down, But the sea wit haver tell where the white face sailors drown; There is tever a sink of a swell to her lose in oid and from! And I wake and cryl At sea! West not my our chilly shread, Laif lest away from one threaten by Cook, And bring my ship to the!

Dont allow yourself to trifle with a cold and so a courage the development of some latent pulmonary or broachical disease, which often ende facally. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. Jaynes a Expectorant an old time remedy for all congins, lung and throat affections—Adu.

RUSSLAN NEWS AND VIEWS.

The managers of the principal ratiroad lines in Russia have at last adopted the "round-trip" system. Travellers purches me a return ticket to any point on the roads running from St. Petersburg. Moscow the large cirtes on the Ve'ga and the ports of the Black Sea, will have to pay thirty per cent. less than th enger steamers on the Volen have

The Ministry on Roads of Intercommunication has mede arrangements to keep off on the steamers under its command which ply on the inland seas and the large rivers for the purpose of subduing the water to

Prodomest of Moscow is alarmed about the Dasper. which is becoming shallower every year. Sand banks have been formed on that river which make navigation in many points very dangerous. The steamers piring between Kiev, Krementchug, and Eksterinosiav cannes now embark in those cities, as they used to do, but must stop at a distance of several versts from the cities and passengers and their baggage must be conveyed in omnibuses to their destination. "If things go on in this manner the Dueper will cease to be navigable in a very short time."

A committee in the Department of Economy and Law of the Imperial Cabinet is at work drafting a project for the regulation of the nachtha trade in the Caucarian districts. No land in which naphtha can mine! henceforth will be allowed to pass into the hand such lands by Jews foreigners, and companies who have a right to issue bonds. Russian as well as foreign, will be allowed only where the Minister of Imperial Property, together with the Governor of the Caucasian districts, grants special permission.

About twenty years ago a Jewish couple of Minek were blessed with a son whom they named Mordecal.
Two years later the child became sick, and in accordance with a prevailing superstition, they a ded another
name to his first one in order to save him from death: they called him Mordecal 'Hayim. But the angel of they called nim Mordecal Hayim. But the angel of death discovered the trick, and in May, 1877, took the boy with him despite the additional name. And thereby the good, silent surel has done the Government a favor. This year it was time for the boy Mordecal Karsnelson to present himself for army service. As he could not come from the world of blies to serve in the army of the Crar, a fine of Ast rubbes. fine of 3:0 rubles was imposed upon his parents ac-cording to law. And when the bereaved and find parents protested that their son died fourteen years are, and showed the record of his death in the statistical lists, an additional fine was imposed upon them because they had not recorded in the statistics of births the birth of their son, Nordecal 'Hayim, The Government authorities would not recognize the fact that Mordeca Hayim was identically the same as Mordecai plain and simple, and proved thereby that it was not so "smart" as the Angel of Death—to its own advantage.

A sensation has been produced in art circles by what the Russian papers term the "Antokolsky incident" The celebrated Russian sculptor Moses Antokolsky, now a resident of Paria, was invited by the Commissioners of the French exhibition of Noscow to send his produc-tions to the art exhibition. He answered them that he would comply with their request if they accepted whole series of his works and not merely one or two statues, for, according to his opinion, the merits of an artist cannot be appreciated unless a whole cyclus of his work, representing a full period of his inspiration examined. The Commissioners wrote him again that they would gladly accept for exhibition all that he would send them. He forwarded to them a number of his statues. Some time afterward he received a letter tha the jury had accepted only three of his productions and those of the most indifferent hind; all the other statues would be returned. Hereapon the artist demanded that all his works be returned and that none of them be exbiblied in Moscow. At first the Commissioners decided to accede, but finally agreed to send him back all his works. Among the productions of the artist which the Moscow jury declined to accept were " Nester." "Fo noza," "Christ," "The Head of Ophelia," "Yacoslav the Wise, " "The Last Sigh," and "The Head of Christ." By ome curious process of reasoning Nevoye Fremps draws the conclusion from this "incident" that Antokolaky a lew wants to boycott Russia in the circles of art as the Rothschilds desire to do in the circles of finance. It saks: "How long will Russia be compelled to suffer by such Jewish attacks !"

The St. Petersburg Roard of Censors have resolved that the productions of photography shall be subject to their scrutiny and approval like the productions of the press. This resolution if approved by the Senate will paralyze the photographic industry throughout the empire, for a special tax will have to be imposed on the photographers in favor of the censors, and not a picture will pars without being examined by the authorities.

The Kiev dailies report that all Jewish musicions have been ordered to leave the city. They hops, though that this order would not be summarily executed before Russian musicians will be found to take the place of the lews in theatre orchestras and other popular bands.

The inspector of the port of Odessa has prepared a sariffof wages for unskilled laborers. Hitherto it has seen the opetom for laborers waiting for a lob on the docks and wharres to be engared without any stipula-tion of wages. The clerks of factories or importing housessimply came and announced that they required certain number of men to work and the laborers for lowed them with alacrity, asking no questions about wages for fear they might loose the job or be beaten by lower offers from their rivals. In the interest of their employers those cierks would not speak about wage antil dinner time; only after the laborers had done a saif day's work they were informed what they would haif day's work they were informed what they would get for the labor of the day. This gave rise to dissettson and to quarrels between the workingmen and their employers. The inspector of the port Baron Bristom, believes that a fixed tariff of wares for un-skilled labor will obviate many of the troubles arising

May 3 was the contonn'al day of the Constitution

from the present system of employment

granted to the Poles by Alexander I of Russia. The police authorities of Warsaw had been informed that the patriotic Poles intended to make some demonstraion on that day and prepared to suppress all outbursts of patriotism. But it was a Sunday and the Russian or particism. Solit was a sunday and the Assam Faster, and the city appeared quiet and peaceful. About noon information reached the police headquar-ters that the Folish demonstration was to start under the leadership of the students of the Warsaw University at the churches of St. John and St. Maria. About that churches in small groups and peacefully mingled with the peop's inside. When the mountide services were over they filed out of the churches and marched in regular procession toward the Botan cal Garden, but in such a cautious manner that the file always appeared to mingle with the crowdso people streaming from the churches of the neighbor-hood. Their numbers increased as they marched on: other students of the University and the high schools. and ladies and gentlemen adorned in the Polish colors of national mourning (black and vice); joined them. The whole procession entered the Botanical Garden in groups of five and six. They did not utter a sound, but marched up to the ruins of a chapel in the Garden rected in 1791, when Poland had got its constitution The men uncovered their heads as they passed the place; the ladies put flowers on the rains. Here the Chief of Police appeared with a strong posses of Cog-sacks and ordered them to "stop that foolish play." They silently dispersed in small groups, and left the park Under the flower a which the ladies had arrown on the ruins of the historical chapel, small elegant cards were found with the inacription. "The itution or Insurrection!" At 5 P. M. they assem bird again in the Garden and performed the same cere-meny as at noon, but their numbers were much larger many a sa now.

than before. A police captain with a posse of his menappeared on the spot and ordered them to disperse
But they would not obey, and eliently continued
marching around the ruins, until the Chief of Police simself came with a strong detachment of Cossack and peremptorily ordered them to leave the place. They left the Garden, but did not disperse. As if by if w neerled arrangement they divided themselves n three groups, marching in regular procession, each in a different direction. Presently, all the three groups joined on the Alexandrovsky square with the evident intention of entering St. John's Church in procession. This time large masses of people followed them and oined the procession from all sides. Nothing disorder is was done; a me lithographed circulars were banded about in the crowd. The police superintendent called out another detachment of Cossacks and ordered them to arrest the leaders of the procession. As soon as char-was given by the Cossacks the crowds dispersed on all sides. But hitry-two persons, who find into the Sax coulan Park, were captured. Not one of the lithographed irusiate seen in the hands of the students was loud

Brooklyn Police.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you please cal To the notice of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge officials to the manner the police go off and on duty. I have noticed it often there will be about eight or ten of them young on duty about 80 clock A.M. They must all have a sent in the cars while passengers have to stand up; then they will talk in load and profauc language much to the annotance of people who are trying to read the morning papers. Then again those who have come off duty and have changed their uniform to rithers a dress will run up the stairs and along the pict-form, pushing the passonneers to the right and left for the run. Insulating the passonneers to the right and left for the run has just started, and they must not be left. The throw overs the gates and jump on the grain for which act passenges have often been arrested and made to pay a fire. No one knows who they are when they have changed their uniform. Allother well-conducted notice forces are obliged to march to and from duty, but they are breaks poides and can ride and take up the seat that the public are entitled to, its duny of will give this roun in Tue New York Dix I remain your. some off duty and have changed their phiform

JAVE JAQUES. Commencing June 7, the famous Southwestern Limited will leave transfer testral station, via the New York Central at 1:30 P. M. daily, arriving climinant 10:20 A. M. Indianapolis 1:35 A. M. Indianapolis 1:35 A. M. S. Louis 1:15 P. M. next day. Blegant sleeping, dining, cafe, smoking and M. brary cara.—248.